

Buddhism, has passed through several editions. The quaint combination of India, Japan and North America in it and in this volume was a happy thought on the part of the versatile editor of the *Monist*.

The *Nirvana* consists of a pictorial sketch of Buddhistic psychology. A curious note of modernity is struck in such sentences as these: "Your character, your thoughts, your volitions are your soul. You have not ideas, but you are ideas. . . . Consciousness originates as a product of conditions, and disappears when the conditions cease."

Port-Royal Education: Extracts, with an Introduction. By F. CADET. Translated, with Index, by A. D. JONES. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1898. Pp. iv., 260. \$1.50.

M. Cadet's book consists of a historical and critical introduction of sixty-seven pages, and extracts from the principal Port-Royal writers—Saint-Cyran, Arnauld, Lancelot, Nicole, De Sacy, Guyot, Coustel, Fontaine, Jacqueline Pascal, etc. The translation is well done, and the work forms a valuable addition to English pedagogical literature. In a future edition the translator would do well to rewrite the historical part of the Introduction in somewhat greater detail.

A Mechanico-Physiological Theory of Organic Evolution. By C. von NÆGELI. Trans. by V. A. CLARK and F. A. WAUGH. Chicago: Open Court Pub. Co., 1898. Pp. 58. Price 15 cents.

A careful translation of the summary of Nægeli's *Abstammungslehre* (1884), which will do good service in calling the attention of English-speaking biologists to the whole work. An appendix of 9 pp. is taken up with Translator's notes.

Les Lois Sociales; Esquisse d'une Sociologie. Par G. TARDE. Paris: Félix Alcan, 1898. Pp. 167.

Études de Psychologie Sociale. Par G. TARDE, Membre de l'Institut International de Sociologie. Paris: V. Giard et E. Brière, 1898. Pp. 327.

The little volume entitled *Les Lois Sociales* contains the substance of lectures given by M. Tarde at the Collège Libre des Sciences Sociales in 1897. It is a convenient summary of the sociological doctrines expounded in his chief works (*Les Lois de l'Imitation*, *L'Opposition Universelle* and *La Logique Sociale*), and seeks not merely "to bring together the *disjecta membra* into one body of ideas," but to show the principles which unite them. The larger volume (which forms one of the International Sociological Series edited by M. René Worms) has somewhat miscellaneous contents. Most of the essays in it have already appeared in various periodicals. Though not arranged in a systematic order, they all help to illustrate the central ideas of the author as a sociologist. The last of the papers, dealing with the classification of crimes and legal offences, is addressed specially to the criminal lawyer, and appeals only to the criminal lawyer of other countries than France, if he has a scientific interest in comparative law. The papers "On Crime and Social Health" (a criticism of M. Durkheim's view that "crime is necessary, that it is bound up with the fundamental conditions of all social life, and is thus useful"), "On the Criminality of Different Professions," and "On Juvenile Crime," have a wider interest; but they